Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCT. 10, 1843. {NUMBER 131

EDITED BY
AMPTON & M'DOWELL.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissues, also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and most irritable cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine drawn upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearlesslyincreased. My face was completely covered, with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly portruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold wordst describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true. ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards-st.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time firs mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte,* by BRALEY OATS, Druggist.

74:1y

MISCELLANY.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN ALABAMA.

BY A "CHICKEN MAN" OF 1840.

The collection of statistical information concerning the resources and industry of the country, by the assistant marshals who were employed to take the last census, was a very difficult work. The popular impression that a tremendous tax would soon follow the minute investigation of the private affairs of the people, caused the census-taker to be viewed in no better light than a tax-gatherer; and the consequence was, that the information sought by him was either withheld entirely, or given with great reluctance. The returns therefore made by the marshals exhibited a very imperfect view of the wealth and industrial progress of the country. In some portions of the country the excitement against the unfortunate officers—who were known as the "*chicken men*"—made it almost dangerous for them to proceed with the business of taking the census, and bitter were the taunts, threats, and abuse which they received on all hands, but most particularly from the old women of the country. The dear old souls could not bear to be catechised about the produce of their looms, poultry yards, and dairies; and when they "did come down" upon the unfortunate inquisitor, it was with a force and volubility that were sure to leave an impression. We speak from experience, and feelingly on this subject; for it so happened, that the Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, "reposing especial confidence" in our ability, invested us one day with all the power of assistant Marshal, and arming us with the proper number of blanks, sent us forth to count the noses of all the men, women, children and chickens, resident upon those nine hundred square miles of rough country which constitute the county of Tallapoosa. Glorious sport! thought we; but it didn't turn out so. True, we escaped without any drubbings, and also escaped by a very peculiar knack we have of "sliding out;" but then we were quizzed, laughed at, abused, and nearly drowned. Children shouted, "Yonder goes the chicken man!"—Men said, "Yes, d——n him, he'll be after the *taxes* soon;"—and the old women threatened, if he came to enquire about *their* chickens, "to set the dogs on him," while the young women observed "they didn't know what a man wanted to be so particular about gals' ages for, without he was gwine a-courtin'." We have some reminiscences of our official peregrination that will do to laugh at now, although the occurrences with which they are connected were, at the time, any thing but mirth-inspiring to us.

We rode up one day to the residence of a widow rather past the prime of life—(just that period at which nature supplies most abundantly the oil which lubricates the hinges of the female tongue)—and hitching to the fence, walked into the house.

"Good morning, madam," said we in our usual bland and somewhat insinuating manner.

"Mornin'," said the widow, gruffly.

Drawing our blanks from their case, we proceeded—"I am the man, madam, that takes the census, and——"

"The mischief you are!" said the old termagant. "Yes, I've hearn of you; Parson W told me you was comin', and I told him jist what I tell you, that if you said 'cloth,' 'soap,' or 'chickens,' to *me*, I'd set the dogs on ye. Here, Bull! here, Pomp!" Two wolfish curs responded to the call for Bull and Pomp, by coming to the door, smelling at our feet with a slight growl, and then laid down on the steps. "Now," continued the old she savage, "them's the severest dogs in this country.—Last week Bill Stonecker's two year old steer jumped my yard fence, and Bull and Pomp tuk him by the throat, and they killed him afore my boys could break 'em loose, to save the world."

"Yes, ma'am," said we meekly; "Bull and Pomp seem to be very fine doge."

"You may well say that: what I tells them to do they do—and if I was to set them on your old horse yender, they'd eat him up afore you could say Jack Robertson. And its jist what I shall do, if you try to pry into my consarns. They are none of your business, nor Vanburen's nuther, I reckon. Oh, old Vanburen! I wish I had you here, you old rascal! I'd show you what—I'd—I'd make Bull and Pomp show you how to be sendin' out to take down what little stuff people's got, jist to tax it, when its taxed enough a'reay!"

All this time we were perspiring through fear of the fierce guardians of the old woman's portal.—At length when the widow paused, we remarked that as she was determined not to answer questions about the produce of the farm, we would just set down the age, sex, and complexion of each member of her family.

"No sich a thing—you'll do no sich a thing," said she; "I've got five in family, and that's all you'll git from me. Old Vanburen must have a heap to do, that dratted old villiyan, to send you to take down how old my children is. I've got five in family and they are all between five and a hundred years old, they are all a plaguy sight whiter than you, and whether they are *he* or *she*, is none of your consarns."

We told her we should report her to the Marshal, and she would be fined, but it only augmented her wrath.

"Yes! send your Marshal, or your Mr. Van Buren here, if you're bad off to—let 'em come—let Mr. Van Buren come,"—(looking as savage as a Bengal tigress) —"Oh, I wish he *would* come"—and her nostrils dilated, and her eyes gleamed—"I'd cut his head off."

"That might kill him." we ventured to remark, by way of a joke.

"Kill him! kill him—oh—if I had him here by the *years* I reckon I *would* kill him. A pretty fellow to be eating his vittels out'n gold spoons that poor people's taxed for, and raisin' an army to get him made king of Ameriky—the outdacious, nasty, stinking, old scamp!" She paused a moment and then resumed, "And, now, mister, jist put down what I tell you on that paper, and don't be telling no lies to send to Washington city. Jist put down, Judy Tompkins, ageable woman, and four children."

We objected to making any such entry, but the old hag vowed that it should be done, to prevent any misrepresentations of her case. We, however, were pretty resolute, until she appealed to the couchant whelps, Bull and Pomp. After the first glimpse of their teeth our courage gave way, and we made the entry in a bold hand across a blank schedule—"Judy Tompkins, *ageable* woman, and four children."

We now begged the old lady to dismiss her canine friends, that we might go out and depart: and forthwith mounting our old black, we rode off.

Our next adventure was decidedly a dangerous one. Fording the Tallapoosa river, where its bed is extremely uneven, being formed of masses of rock full of fissures and covered with slimy green moss, when about two-thirds of the way across, we were hailed by Sol Todd from the bank we were approaching. We stopped to hear him more distinctly.

"Hellow! little 'squire, you a chicken hunting to-day?"

Being answered affirmatively, he continued—"You better mind the holes in them ere rocks—if your horse's foot gits ketched in 'em you'll never get it out. You see that big black rock down to your right? Well, there's good bottom down below that. Strike down thar, outside that little riffle—and now cut right into that smooth water and come across!"

We followed Sol's directions to a letter, and plunging into the *smooth water*, we found it to be a basin surrounded with steep ledges of rock, and deep enough to swim the horse we rode. Round and round the old black toiled, without finding any place at which he could effect a landing, so precipitous were the sides. Sol occasionally asked us, "If the bottom was'nt first rate?" but did nothing to help us. At length we scrambled out, wet, and chilled to the bone—for it was a sharp September morning—and continued our journey not a little annoyed by the boisterous roaring laughter of the said Solomon, at our picturesque appearance.

We had'nt more than got out of hearing of Sol's cachinatory explosions, before we met one of his neighbors who gave us to understand, that the ducking we had just received, was but the fulfilment of a threat of Sol's, to make the "chicken-man" take a swim in the "Buck Hole." He had heard of our stopping on the opposite side of the river, the night previous, and learning our intention to ford just where we did, fixed himself on the bank to ensure our finding the way into the "Buck Hole."

This information brought our nap right up, and requesting Bill Splawn to stay where he was till we returned, we galloped back to Sol's, and found that worthy, rod on shoulder, ready to leave on a fishing excursion.

"Sol, old fellow," said we, "that was a most unfortunate *lunge* I made into that hole in the river—I've lost $25 in specie out of my coat pocket, and I'm certain it's in that hole, for I felt my pocket *get light* while I was scuffling about there. The money was tied up in a buckskin pouch, and I must get you to help me get it."

This, of course, was a regular old fashioned lie, as we had not seen the amount of cash mentioned as lost, in "a coon's age." It took, however, pretty well, and Sol concluded, as it was a pretty cold spell of the weather for the season, and the water was almost like ice, that half the contents of the buckskin pouch would be just about fair for recovering it. After some chaffering, we agreed that Sol should dive "on shares," and we went down with him, to the river, to point out the precise spot at which our pocket "grew light." We did so with anxious exactness, and Sol soon denuded himself and went under the water in the "Buck Hole." "like a shuffler duck with his wing broke." Puff! puff! as he rose to the surface. "Got it, Sol!"—"No, dang it, here goes again"—and Sol disappeared a second time. Puff! puff! and a considerable rattle of teeth as Sol once more rose into "upper air." "What luck, old hurse?" "By jings, I felt it that time, but some how it slid out of my fingers." Down went Sol again, and up he came after the lapse of a minute, still without the pouch. "Are you *right sure* 'squire, that you lost it in this hole," said Sol, getting out upon a large rock, while the chattering of his teeth divided his words into rather more than their legitimate number of syllables. "Oh, perfectly certain, Sol, perfectly certain. You know $25 in hard dollars weigh a pound or two. I did'nt mention the circumstance when I first came out of the river because I was so scared and confused that I did'nt remember it. But I know just as well when the pouch broke through my coat pocket, as can be!"

Thus re-assured, Sol took the water again, and as we were in a hurry, we requested him to bring the pouch and half the money to Dadeville, if his diving should prove successful.

"To be sure I will." said he—and his blue lips quivered with cold, and his whole frame shook from the same cause.

The "river ager" made Sol shake worse than that, that Fall!

But we left him diving for the pouch in dustriously, and no doubt he would have got it, if it had been there!

Once, as we were about to take leave of a house at which we had put up the night previous, one of the girls—a buxom one of twenty—followed us to the fence, and the following *tete-a-tete* ensued:—

"Now, 'squire they say you know, and I want you to tell me *ef you please*—what *will* chickens be worth this fall?"

"How many have you?"

"The rise of seventy, and three hens a-settin'!"

"Well now, Miss Betsy," said we, "you know how much I set by the old man your daddy—and the old lady, you know how *she and me* always got along—and Jim and Dave, you know we were always like brothers—and yourself, Miss Betsy, I consider my particular friend—and as it is you, I'll tell you!"

"Do 'squire, ef you please; they say Van Buren's going to feed his big army on fowls: and some folks say he's going to take 'em without payin' for 'em, and some say he aint—and I thought in course, ef he *did* pay for 'em, the price *would* rise!"

"Well, the fact is—but don't say anything bout it—the army *is* to be fed on fowls; the *roosters* will be given to the officers to make 'em *brave*, and the hens to the common soldiers, because, you see, they aint as good."

"In course!"

"So you see, the hens will be worth about three bits, and roosters a half a dollar, and ready sale, at that."

She was perfectly delighted, and we do not hesitate to say, would have rewarded us with a kiss, if we had asked it; but in those days, modesty was the bright trait in our character. As it was, she only insisted on our taking "a bit of something cold" in our saddle bags, in case we should reach town too late for dinner.

Our next encounter was with an old lady notorious in her neighborhood, for her garrulity and simple-mindedness. Her loquacity knew no bounds; it was constant, unremitting, interminable, and sometimes laughably silly. She was interested in quite a large Chancery suit which had been "dragging its slow length along" for several years, and furnished her with a conversation fund which she drew upon extensively, under the idea that its merits could never be sufficiently discussed. Having been warned of her propensity, and being somewhat hurried when we called upon her, we were disposed to get through business as soon as possible, and without hearing her enumeration of the strong points of her law case. Striding into the house, and drawing our papers—

"Taking the census, ma'am!" quoth we.

"Ah! well! yes! bless your *soul*, honey, take a seat. Now do! Are you the gentleman that Mr. Van Buren sent out to take the *sensis?* I wonder! well, good Lord look down, how *was* Mr. Van Buren and *family* when you seed him?"

We explained that we had never seen the President; didn't "know him from a side of sole leather;" and we had been written to, to take the census.

"Well, now, thar agin! Love your soul!—Well, I 'spose Mr. Van Buren *writ* you a letter, did he? No! Well, I suppose, some of his officers done it—bless my soul? Well, God be praised there's mighty little *here* to take down—times is hard, God's will be done; but looks like people can't git their jest rights in this country; and the law is all for the rich and none for the poor. Did you ever hear tell of that case my boys has got agin old Simpson? Looks like, they never will git to the eend on it. The children will suffer, I'm mighty *afeard*. *Did* you ever see Judge B——? yes? Well, the Lord preserve us! Did you ever hear him say what he was agwine to do in the boys' case agin Simpson? No? Well, 'squire *will* you ax him the next time you see him, and write me word; and tell him what I say; I'm nothing but a poor widow, and my boys has got no larnin', and old Simpson tuk 'em in. It's a mighty hard case on my boys any how. They ought to ha' had a mighty good start, all on 'em, but God bless you, that old man has used 'em up 'till they aint able to buy a *creetur* to plough with. It's a mighty hard case, and the will oughtn't never to a been broke, but ——"

Here we interposed and told the old lady that our time was precious, that we wished to take down the number of her family, and the produce raised by her last year, and be off. After a good deal of trouble we got through with the descriptions of the members of her family, and the "Statistical table" as far as the article "cloth."

"How many yards of cotton cloth did you weave in 1840, ma'am?"

"Well now! Lets see! You know Sally Higgins that used to live down in the Smith settlement?

—poor thing, her daddy *drive* her off on the 'count of her havin' a little 'un, poor creetur! Well, Sally she come to stay 'long wi' me when the old man druv her away, and she was a powerful good hand to weave, and I *did* think she'd help me a power. Well, arter she'd bin here awhile, her baby hit took sick and I old Miss Stringer she undertuk to help it—she's a powerful good hand, old Miss Stringer, on roots and yearbs and sich like! Well, she made sort of a tea, as I was a-saying, and she gin it to Sally's baby, but it got wuss—the poor creetur—and she gin it tea, and she gin it tea, and it looked like, the more she gin it tea, the more———"

"My dear madam, I am in a hurry—please tell me how many yards of cotton cloth you wove in 1840! I want to get through with you, and go on!"

"Well! well! the Lord-a-mercy! who'd a tho't you'd 'a bin so snappish! Well, as I was a sayin', Sal's child, hit kept a gittin' wuss, and old Miss Stringer she kept a givin' it the yearb tea teli at last the child looked like hit *would* die any how.—And 'bout the time the child was at hits wust, old Daddy Sykes he come along, and he said if we'd git some night-shed berries and stue 'em with a little cream and hog's lard—now old daddy Sykes is a mighty fine old man, and he gin the boys a heap of mighty good counsel in their case—Boys, says he, I'll tell you what you do; you go———"

"In Heaven's name, old lady," said we, "tell about your cloth and let the sick child and Miss Stringer, Daddy Sykes, the boys, and the law-suits go to the——I'm in a hurry!"

"Gracious bless your dear soul! don't git aggravaited, I was jist a tellin' you how it come I didn't weave no cloth last year."

"Oh! well, you didn't weave *any* cloth last year. Good! we'll go on to the next article."

"Yes! you see the child hit begun to swell and turn *yaller*, and hit kept a *willin'* its eyes and a moanin', and I knowed———"

"Never mind about the child—just tell me the value of the poultry you raised last year."

"Oh, well—yes—the chickens you mean!—Way, the Lord love your poor soul, I reckon you never in your *born* days seen a poor creetur have the luck that I did—and looks like we never shall have good luck agin; for ever since old Simpson tuk that case up to the Chancery Court———"

"Never mind the case; let's hear about the chickens if you please."

"God bless you, honey, the *owls* destroyed *in and about* the best half I did raise. Every blessed night they'd come and set on the comb of the house, and *hoo hoo-hoo*, and one night partiklar. I remember I had jist got up to the night-shed salve to *'nint* the little gal with———"

"Well, well, what was the value of what you did raise?"

"The Lord above look down! They got so bad the owls did—that they tuk the *old hens*, as well" the young chickens. The night I was tellin' 'bout I hearn somethin' *squall! squall!* and says I, I'll bet that's old Speck that nasty oudacious owl's got, for I seen her go to roost with her chickens up in the plum tree, *forenent* the smoke house. So I went to whar old Miss Stringer was sleepin' and says I, *Miss* Stringer! *Oh!* Miss *Stringer!* sure's you're born, that stinkin' owl's got old Speck out'n the plum tree; well old Miss Stringer she turned over 'pon her side, like, and says she, what did you say, Mrs. Stokes? and says I———"

We began to get very tired, and signified the same to the old lady, and begged she would answer us directly without circumlocution.

"The Lord love your dear heart honey, I'm tellin you as fast as I kin. The owls they got worse *and* worse; after they'd swept old speck and all *her* gang, they went to work on 'tothers; and Bryant (that's one of my boys,) he 'lowed he'd shoot the pestersome creeturs—and so one night arter that, we hearn one holler, and Bryant, he tuk the old musket and went out, and sure enough, there was *owley* (*as he thought,*) a-settin' on the comb of the house; so he blazed away and down come——what on *airth did* come down do you reckon?"

"The owl, I suppose."

"No such a thing! the owl *war'nt thar*. 'Twas my house cat come a tumblin' down, spittin', sputterin', and scratchin', and the furr flyin' every time she jump, like you'd a busted a feather bed open! Bryant he said the way he come to shoot the cat instead of the owl, he seed somethin' white——"

"For Heavens sake, Mrs. Stokes, give me the value of your poultry, or *say you will not!* Do one thing or the other."

"Oh, well, dear love your heart, I reckon I had last year nigh about the same as I've got this."

"Then tell me how many dollar's worth you have now, and the thing's settled."

"I'll let you see for yourself," said the widow Stokes, and taking an ear of corn out of a crack between the logs of the cabin, and shelling of a handful, she commenced scattering the grain, all the while screaming, or rather *screeching* "Chick—chick—chick—chick-ee—chick-ee—chick ee—ee!"

———Here they came, roosters and hens and pullets and little chicks—crowing, cackling, chirping; flying and fluttering over beds, chairs, and tables; alighting on the old woman's head and shoulders, flattering against her sides, pecking at her hands, and creating a din and confusion altogether indescribable. The old lady seemed delighted, thus to exhibit her feathered "stock," and would occasionally exclaim—"A nice *passel*' ain't they—a nice passel!" But she never would say what they were worth; no persuasion could bring her to the point; and our papers at Washington contain no estimate of the value of the widow Stokes' poultry, though, as she said herself, she had "*a mighty nice passel.*"

Deaf and Dumb.—A friend of ours some time since handed us a scrap of an old newspaper nearly worn out, from which with difficulty we extract the following sketch of an examination held at the Deaf and Dumb institution in London, of the children, in their knowledge of the divine truth:

A little boy was asked in writing, "Who made the world?"

He took the chalk, and wrote underneath the question.

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner,

"Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?"

A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote,

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise—

"Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?"

"Never," said an eye witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote,

"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."—*Licking Valley Register.*

A simple servant boy one evening went up to the drawing-room, on the bell's being rung. When he returned to the kitchen, he laughed immoderately. Some of the servants asking the cause of his mirth, he cried, "What do you think? there were sixteen of them who could not snuff the candles and were obliged to send for me to do it."

Political.

From the Globe.

SPECIFICATIONS OF LATE FEDERAL OFFENCES.

The following pithy summary of the offences of Whiggery, presented in the Ohio Statesman, would have made a fine companion piece for the admirable exposition of the conduct of Federalism in Massachusetts, set forth in the resolutions of the Worcester convention:

"*The Coming Contest*—The Fall election in Ohio is fast approaching. Are the Democracy prepared for action? Has division been rebuked—sectional interests laid aside for the noble work of saving the State from Bank misrule and bank plunderers? Are all ready to go into the contest like men, fighting to preserve principles long cherished, from the foul polluted touch of bank myrmidons, who openly proclaim, that if they get the power, they will establish a State bank and branches: and to do which they will have to increase the State debt, increase the taxes of the people; and, finally, to make the State of Ohio form a partnership with bankers, to plunder the unsuspecting and unwary. If these things are as they should be, then action is the word!

"*Charge upon the Federal cohorts*, that as a party, they have, to their utmost, resisted every attempt to make banks safe, and bankers honest.

"*Charge home upon their leaders* the foul treason which they perpetrated in breaking up the legislative branch of the State Government; and upon the party, they justified it.

"*Charge upon them*, the non-redemption of their promises in 1840.

"*Charge upon them*, that their Coon Congress repudiated the compromise act, which their own 'Tippacanoe,' as well as 'Tyler too,' pledged him self should not be altered or repealed.

"*Charge upon them*, that the last Congress, composed of a majority of fifty Federalists, after being in session seventeen months, and violating the compromise act, and repealing the Independent Treasury bill, passed, as the only measure of relief to the people, the Bankrupt act, and by which millions upon millions of honest debts were wiped off by the oaths of swindlers.

"*Charge upon them*, that so great and so foul was the infamy of this *relief* measure, that the People rose, almost as one man against it; and that the very Congress which passed it, in affright were forced to repeal it.

"*Charge upon them*, that their President, elected in 1840—their own *honest* John Tyler—ordered the troops of the United States into a sovereign State, to put down, at the point of the bayonet, a people struggling to be free, and to obtain from a landed aristocracy the right, though exercised in the same State by many negroes, was refused to the mass of the whites; and that, in this high-handed outrage, the Federal party sustained the President and applauded the act.

"*Charge upon them*, that, though they have only been in power since the 4th of March, 1841, yet in that time they have already saddled a large national debt upon the country, and that the expenses of the Government, which they claimed ought not to exceed thirteen millions, are now much greater than under either Jackson, or Van Buren or any other Democratic Administration, except during the last war with England.

"*Charge upon them*, that, in 1840, they said they were opposed to a United States Bank; and that as soon as they got the power they passed two, which were vetoed by John Tyler; and that they only refused to pass the third, because John Tyler recommended it.

"*Charge upon them*, that, though they now say, that they are opposed to a miscalled Protective Tariff, yet it is only because, from the recent elections, they know it to be an utter impossibility that they can get a majority in Congress; and that, should they ever again have a majority in the national councils, they will, as in the case of their violated pledges in regard to the Bank, saddle upon this country a Tariff, which would protect the interest of the people as the 'vulture protects the lamb—first covering, and then devouring it.'

"*Charge upon them*, that their leaders are unworthy of confidence—that they have deceived the people, and attempted to demoralise them—that they have made promises before elections to break them afterwards; and that (to use the language of John Quincy Adams, as applied to them) "they are bound together only by a cement of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves;" and, if this charge be denied, appeal to their recollections of the bacchanalian revels of the hard cider campaign of 1840 in proof of the facts."

But there is one most important charge omitted in this schedule. It is, that Federalism most solemnly pledged itself to proscribe proscription, declaring that it was against the genius of the Government to make the political tenets of a man the test of his qualification; and that the removal of one class of men, to introduce another in the offices of the Government, as one party or the other prevailed in the contest, was to stake the Government up as a prize for combatants, and to render all the honor and emolument it could confer but the wages of corruption to the mercenaries employed to fight the battle for its conquest; and yet this party has made removals from, and appointments to public trusts, more absolutely the mere consideration of partizan service than ever before in this or any other country. Under the present incumbent in the Chief Magistracy, the tenure of office and qualifications for public trust are not made dependent on political principle or opinion; merely adhering to an individual, and promoting his personal objects—himself adhering to no party or political course, any further than they may advance his individual interest—is now the sole criterion of fitness for office.

From the Columbian Register.

THE HIGHER THE DUTIES, THE LOWER THE PRICE.

This is the Whig doctrine—and our neighbor of the Palladium is surprised that we cannot see "how protection brings down the prices of manufactured articles." Perhaps we shall be able to fathom it, when we see it, if we live so long—for the Palladium does not tell us how long it will take to bring about the cheapening. We have an article now before us, in the New York Tribune, (a rabid tariff paper,) by which it appears that "sugar and molasses *have risen fifty per cent;*" that calicoes have risen 25 per cent. or more, and *all sorts* of cotton, woollen, and silk goods have advanced—some five, and some fifty per cent." Now, while these advances are made in the protected interests, we have seen attempts made to reduce the wages of the working weavers to fifty cents a day, and find themselves—instead of the promised roast beef and two dollars. But then the farmer gets five or ten per cent. more for his wool now, than he did before the tariff, it is said. And how does that benefit him, when under the same tariff he finds that "sugar and molasses have risen fifty cent," and cotton and woollen goods have advanced from "five to fifty per cent?" The same quantity of wool will buy him fewer groceries and fewer dry goods than he could get before the tariff was passed.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, in his speech at the legislative caucus, though frankly and warmly declaring his preference for Mr. Van Buren, thus speaks of the other distinguished candidates for the Presidency:

"We have, placed before the American people by respectable portions of the American community, five distinguished citizens as candidates for that high office. Among them is a son of South Carolina, whose energy of mind, whose power to combine and generalize, surpasses that of any other man within the range of my acquaintance—whose intellectual power and discrimination, whose high attainments and private worth fit him for any place within the gift of the people. We have among them the foe of Tecumseh, whose courage has never quailed when his country's rights have been asserted—whose devotion to liberty has never faltered—and whose services on the battle-field and in our national councils have secured for himself the affections of a grateful country. We have among them a distinguished native son of our own State, subsequently a citizen of Ohio, at present a resident citizen of Michigan. His pre-eminent attainments, his known success on the field, by the side of his friend the war-horse of Kentucky, at the battle of the Thames; his services in the cabinet, and his devotion to his country as her representative at one of the most enlightened courts of Europe, have given a commanding distinction to this native son of New Hampshire. We have among them the accomplished statesman of Pennsylvania, whose high standing and brilliant career are matter of universal notoriety—at home or abroad, the same inflexible friend of liberal principles—at home or abroad, alike devoted to the cause of liberty and justice, and to his country. We have among them last, though not least, a distinguished son of New York. It would be but an act of supererogation for me to portray the merits of Martin Van Buren. His public character and his private life are well known to all.

"These are the men who have been placed before the American people, from whom a Democratic candidate is to be selected for the next Presidency. Gladly would I have availed myself of this opportunity of going much more at length into the discussion on their respective merits, but time will not permit. I have known each of them long, and have known them well; and I have yielded but a public act of justice to those distinguished sons of our beloved country. Whoever shall hereafter turn over the pages of American history, will find the names of Calhoun, Johnson, and Cass, of Buchanan and Van Buren, occupying a brilliant place in her annals."

From the Democratic Signal.

THE REGISTER'S ATTACK UPON MR. HAYWOOD.

The Register is "ashamed" of Mr. Haywood's speech; or in other words, thinks very "CONTEMPTIBLY" of it, 'as our distinguished friend, the Little Blower,' would say. It is not a little surprising with what ease this federal organ can shift its sails or change its tune; but a few short months since, and it, in connection with the whigs, was 'satisfied' with his election, and it was difficult for the Register even to find (in its original stock on hand,) soft enough speeches and kind enough congratulations for our newly elected Senator, whom, if a Democratic Senator had to be elected, it would have 'preferred to all others.' But no sooner has HE the boldness to stand up for his party—the daring effrontery to speak of whig violation of pledges, and whig misrule, than he is to become the theme of all the 'elegancies' which the whig press is so capable of heaping on. Did the Register ever have the fancy to suppose that Mr. Haywood was to be cajoled into the support of federal doctrines? And if it did harbor such a thought, it will find time to learn, that he is neither to be flattered nor threatened into measures; and all the 'low and vulgar slang' which whiggery may pour upon him, will be as ineffectual as it will be continual.

The whigs feel the force of his late effort and they dread the effect. It was a cool calm, deliberate survey of the course of federalism; it appealed at once to the ear and heart of those who heard him. "It has set the People to thinking;" the honest, but deceived farmers of the West will deliberate upon it; the school boys in every log house in the mountains will echo the question propounded by Mr. H: 'what have I gained by the federal triumph?' and the answer will be "I have gained a loss." How have you Farmers profited by the triumph of 1840, a triumph secured by the prostration of decency, sobriety, morality and religion—secured by the encouragement of falsehood, excitement, riot and debauchery, where female innocence and modesty were brought to the arena to mingle in the party strife—a triumph in which the whigs gained every thing they asked, and out of which they promised so largely to benefit the People? Let every sober, thinking man, ask himself what has he gained? Let Mr. Haywood's speech be distributed far and near, that all may read; and the People will find that they have gained a loss—double taxes imposed, revenue taken away, fraud made legal, and expenditures increased beyond the necessities of Government to a most extravagant degree. Such is the glorious fruition to the country of whig conquest and whig success.

The pertinacity with which some of the prominent politicians adhere to Mr. Van Buren, and insist on his nomination as the candidate of the democratic party is astonishing. In 1840 he received the votes of seven States only; of these, it is now evident, from recent events, that a large majority, if not all, would prefer Calhoun, Cass, or Johnson to Van Buren. The States which voted for him were, if we remember correctly, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan. Would he be the first choice of the democrats in any of these states now? Judging from recent indications we should say, in not more than one of the seven. Will the other states which cast their votes against him then support him now? What evidence have we of it? Would not a candidate, one against whom, personally, they have never arrayed themselves, be much more likely to receive their votes? Especially if that candidate was one whose political principles are not shrouded in doubt, and whose character, political and personal, is calculated to excite not a cold, but an enthusiastic support?

New York, Mr. Van Buren's own state, gave a majority against him of, (we believe,) about 13,000. Yet we see the men who so signally failed in obtaining for him the vote of their and his state, again urging his claims on others. The Syracuse Convention, it appears evident, did not represent the people, and it is doubtful whether even the democracy of New York will submit to the dictation of that self constituted assembly. Other States, assuredly, will not.—*Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.*

Bankrupt Act—Fees!—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that the fees of the Clerk of the District Court in bankruptcy cases, have amounted to *fifty thousand dollars;* and those of the assignee, Mr. WADDELL, to *one hundred thousand;* while the *Courier & Enquirer* has received over *twenty thousand*, for *advertisements!—South Car.*

THE TARIFF—MR. CALHOUN.

The Tariff question which gave rise to the preparatory acts of resistance by the State of South Carolina, was settled by the compromise act. The principles upon which that act was based were declared to be sacred. The passage of the act was acknowledged as a final abandonment of the protective policy, and a re-establishment of the truths of the Constitution. Even Henry Clay, the great I AM of the whig party, joined in such declaration, although he has since repudiated his plighted faith by sanctioning the present black tariff. The reason why we have declared personally a decided preference for Mr. Calhoun, is because upon this great question of FREE TRADE our opinions were more nearly assimulated to his than to those of any other candidate. We hold him to be the boldest opponent of the protective policy, the ablest champion of the rights of the States, and the most determined advocate of such a regulation of duties on imports as shall barely raise sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of an economical government. With him there is no discrimination, except in making the levy upon articles that will at all times produce revenue; thus ensuring permanency and stability in the results of that portion of the labors of a statesman which of all others most injuriously affects, by change, every branch of business to which the talent, energy and industry of man can be applied.

Under the operation of a tariff solely for revenue, the only advantage that one branch of industry can possibly obtain over another must be purely ACCIDENTAL—a secondary consideration, if considered at all by the statesman. In this way, government not having transcended its functions, congressional acts will be permanent because they will be just: capital will flow naturally and easily into these channels opened by trade and industry; equality of privileges will be maintained, the agriculturist will not be robbed to enrich the manufacturer; the merchants, instead of speculating in fabrics and produce, can make safe calculations for fair profits; the snow white winged messenger of commerce can traverse every sea, bringing honest gains by homeward as well as outward freights; and instead of being considered a nation of gamblers, we shall be remarked as a people noted for our generous, enterprising spirit, and the purity of our morals—granting "equal and exact justice to all men."

These are advantages which never can result from the operations of a protective tariff. Mr. Calhoun was always opposed to restrictions upon commerce. He was opposed to this policy, even in war as a measure of retaliation. He regarded it as a half way measure at best—"a flimsy rampart"—which a formidable enemy would despise, and would easily beat down or over leap. He preferred a bolder course—the sword, the bayonet and the battle axe, to the dead letter of paper bullets. And in peace, then as now, he was opposed to this narrow policy—a policy equally prejudicial, in its final results, to our manufactures and commerce. If he was in favor of "sailors' rights" upon the broad ocean, and was ready to defend them to the death, he was equally the champion of free trade—a trade untrammelled by shackels—a trade as free as the winds of heaven, wafting our vessels over the great highway of nations into every harbor of the civilized world. Having ourselves ever been a warm advocate of free trade, it is not at all astonishing that the candidate for the Presidency to whose opinions ours most nearly approximated upon this vital question, should be our choice 'immeasurably above all others.' Still we adhere to the course marked out in our prospectus. We shall be ready to do justice to all the aspirants, and solicit their respective friends to forward communications. If, as the Tropic is wont to say, 'in the excitement of composition' we have expressed our individual preference too zealously, the friends of the other democratic candidates are aware that our columns are open for equally as warm an expression by giving them. We have never entertained the slightest doubt that perfect harmony would be preserved in the Democratic ranks, and that the nominee of the Baltimore convention would be rallied around by the whole Democracy of the Union.

We have not the vanity to suppose that our individual opinion would have much weight, and should not have thus referred to it, but for the remarks of the Tropic. But when through our press we express the gathered sentiments of thousands, publicly declared, an importance attaches to it which must be of the deepest interest to the members of the Democratic party in other sections of the Union. Such expressions we are desirous of making.—*N. O. Morning Herald.*

From the Tarboro' Press.

It is mortifying to witness the efforts of North Carolinians, to ridicule and disgrace any portion of their own State. No matter what motive urges such unhallowed attempts, or what objects they have in view, such conduct is condemned by every principle of fair and honorable dealing, and derogatory to every profession of State pride. Such are the attempts to degrade this county, by publishing to the world such statements as to induce the citizens of other States to believe that the people are semi-barbarous and ignorant themselves, and opposed to the diffusion of knowledge and education.—Such conduct, though unpardonable, we might expect to see in the columns of the North State Whig, and Whig Clarion, whose editors deal habitually in such vulgar wit and misrepresentation—and not being natives, are supposed not to entertain much partiality for North Carolina. But 'tis particularly mortifying that such a paper as the Raleigh Register, which claims to be a standard paper, and conducted on high and decent grounds, and whose Editor being a native North Carolinian, professes so much State pride, should give currency to such disgraceful charges. If they were true, we should suppose he would blush to expose our deformities to the public gaze; would rather seek to palliate and conceal them; yet faithless to his profession of State pride, and still more faithless to his motto, "unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers," he too has discharged at the fair fame of Edgecomb, the poisoned arrows of party malice, because she nobly sustained the principles she has always been attached to, by defeating the election of the favorite Whig candidate, Edward Stanly.

We have every reason to believe that the census in this State was imperfectly taken in many counties. The duty was badly performed in this county particularly. The census of many other counties bear palpable errors on its very face. The number reported in Edgecomb who can't read and write, to be excessively large, and incorrectly reported; and we charge so on the fact, that the very moment the census was published, many respectable citizens declared that the Marshal put no such interrogatories as to the ability of persons to read and write, and consequently must have guessed at most of his returns under that head.

To write about Clay and a United States Bank, (says the Chambers *Herald*), is worse than nothing, for the people have so often put their *veto* on *them*, that it is mere supererogation to tell them that they ought to do it again; they have already settled that in their own minds.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—We have availed ourself of the joint labors of two of our cotemporaries, to present the following tables of the United States Senate as at present constituted, which will be found very useful for reference. Those in italics in the first table are Whigs.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

MAINE.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
John Fairfield,	1845	Daniel E. Huger,	1847
George Evans,	1847	Geo. M'Duffie,	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		GEORGIA.	
Levi Woodbury,	1847	*J. M. Berrien,*	
Chas. G. Atherton,	1849	W. T. Colquitt,	
VERMONT.		ALABAMA.	
Samuel Phelps,	1845	Wm. R. King,	
Wm. C. Upham,	1849	Arthur P. Bagby,	
MASSACHUSETTS.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rufus Choate,	1845	*John Henderson,*	18
Isaac C. Bates,	1847	Robt. J. Walker,	184
RHODE ISLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
Wm. Sprague.	1845	*Alex'r. Barrow,*	18
Jas. F. Simons,	1847	*Alex'r. Porter,*	18
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
J. W. Huntingdon,	1845	2 Vacancies.	
John M. Niles,	1849		
NEW-YORK.		KENTUCKY.	
N. P. Tallmadge,	1845	*Jas. T. Morehead,*	1847
Silas Wright Jr.	1849	*J. J. Crittenden,*	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		OHIO.	
Wm. Dayton,	1845	Benj Tappan,	1845
Jacob W. Miller,	1847	Wm. Allen,	1849
PENNSYLVANIA.		INDIANA.	
Daniel Sturgeon,	1845	*Albert S. White,*	1845
Jas. Buchanan,	1849	Ed. A. Hannegan,	1849
DELAWARE.		ILLINOIS.	
Rich'd H. Bayard,	1845	James Semple,	1847
Thos. Clayton,	1847	Sidney Breeze,	1849
MARYLAND.		MISSOURI.	
Wm. D. Merrick,	1845	Thos. H. Benton,	1845
Vacancy.		Lewis F. Linn,	1849
VIRGINIA.		ARKANSAS.	
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
Wm. S. Archer,	1847	A. H. Sevier,	1849
N. CAROLINA.		MICHIGAN.	
W. P. Mangum,	1847	*A. S. Porter,*	1845
W. H. Haywood,	1849	*W. Woodbridge,*	1847

TRANSPOSITION.

12 *Whigs, whose terms expire in* 1845:

Samuel S. Phelps,	R. H. Bayard,
Rufus Choate,	Wm. D. Merrick,
Wm. Sprague,	Wm. C. Rives,
J. W. Huntingdon,	John Henderson,
N. P. Tallmadge,	Albert S. White,
Wm. Dayton,	Augus S. Porter.

4 Democrats, whose terms expire in 1845:

John Fairfield,	Benj. Tappan,
D. W. Sturgeon,	Thos. H. Benton.

11 Whigs, whose terms expire in 1847:

George Evans,	W. P. Mangum,
Isaac C. Bates,	J. M. Berrien,
Jas. F. Simmons,	James T. Morehead,
Jacob W. Miller,	Alexander Barrow,
Thoms Clayton,	W. Woodbridge.
Wm. S. Archer,	

6 Democrats, whose terms expire in 1847:

Levi Woodbury,	W. S. Fulton,
Daniel E. Huger,	Robt. J. Walker,
James Semple,	Wm. R. King.

3 Whigs, whose terms expire in 1849:

Wm. C. Upham,	Alexander Porter,
John J. Crittenden,	

13 Democrats, whose terms expire in 1849:

Chas. G. Atherton,	Arthur P. Bagby,
John M. Niles,	Wm. Allen,
Silas Wright,	E. A. Hannegan,
Jas. Buchanan,	Sidney Breeze,
W. H. Haywood, jr.	Lewis F. Linn,
Geo. M'Duffie,	A. H. Sevier.
W. T. Colquit,	

A Senator for Tennessee, whose term expires, in 1845, and another in 1847, to be chosen.

A Senator from Maryland, whose term expires in 1949, to be elected by the Legislature, to be chosen in October.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whigs.	Dems.
Senators whose terms expire in 1845,	12	4
" " " " " 1848,	11	6
" " " " " 1849,	3	13
Total,	26	23

3 Vacancies.

* Hannegan's seat, it is said, will be contested by O. H. Smith, Whig.

From the Michigan Argus.

WHIG MAXIMS.

Heavy tariffs make goods fall. Heavy rains make rivers fall.

The more you tax the manufactured goods, the cheaper they become. The more you pay for an article the less it costs you.

Every nation ought to be independent in itself.—The best way to be independent is to buy nothing. Therefore every man ought to make his own hats, shoes, and cloths; shoe his own horse; make his own ploughshares and his own guns; and raise his own corn and cotton, tea, sugar, and coffee.

Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, "*Retrenchment*"—giving away our incomes, and borrowing money to pay our debts, "*economy.*"

Making bank paper adding to the wealth of a community. Wealth is only machinery. Let a man fancy himself rich, and he is rich. Call a piece of paper a dollar, and it is a dollar.

Maintaining and supporting the Constitution of the United States, taking the *veto power* out of it—adding to the strength of a wheel, taking out the spokes.

Protection and industry of the United States, taking a portion of the earnings of the farmers, mechanics, and laborers who work, to give it to the wealthy manufacturing who never do work, while they reduce the wages of their working hands twenty five per cent.

The best way to encourage trade is to check importations. The best way to regulate commerce is to destroy it.

Equal laws, taxing one portion of the Union for the benefit of the other. Making one part bear three-fifths of the burdens; and giving the other four-fifths of the benefits.

To the above admirable maxims we would take the liberty of adding another, taken from the writings of some celebrated Philosopher, whose name we cannot now recollect.

Friendship: knocking a man down, tying his hands, and then picking his pockets.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Alexander Robertson, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the Charlotte Hotel, on the 26th instant, a quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other property conveyed in said Trust. Terms made known at the Sale.

F. H. M'DOWELL, *Trustee.*

October 2, 1843. 30:::t-s

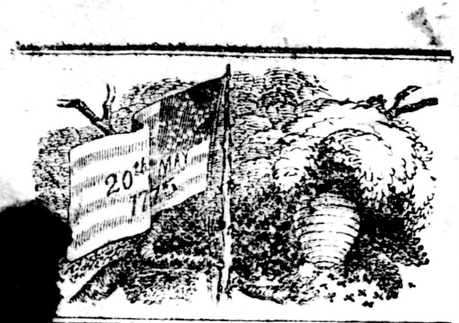
Mountain Beef.



THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Ephraim Piercy of Yancy county to furnish him with cattle, has on hand and will continue to receive the best cattle that can be bought in Yancy, and will furnish his customers at his usual rate every Evening.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Sept 13, 1843. 28-t



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Republicans of Mecklenburg and Union counties, are invited to assemble in public meeting in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing County Court, (the 24th day of October, inst.) It is all important that every citizen who is opposed to the doctrines of the Federal party, and in favor of the Republican creed of '98, should attend, to express their sentiments in relation to the Presidential question and the call for a Democratic State Convention. By order of

STEPHEN FOX, JOHN SLOAN, PATRICK JOHNSTON, RICHARD PEOPLES, J. B. KERR, JOHN WALKER, N. A. HARRISON, S. H. ELLIOTT, Of Mecklenburg,

WM. WILSON, R. LEMONDS, MARCUS AUSTIN, JOHN McCORKLE, W. C. STEELE, THO: C. WILSON, JOHN BLOUNT, JAMES HOUSTON, Of Union county.

October 3, 1843.

MONEY! MONEY!!

Those persons indebted to us for subscription to the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, or for Advertising or Job Printing, must call and settle before or during the ensuing County Court. We are compelled to have money to carry on our business, and with many we have waited over two years. Longer indulgence cannot be expected, however unpleasant it may be to adopt compulsory measures to make collections.

☞ *New Goods.*—Messrs. Richard Carson & Co., Elms & Martin, Leroy Springs, and Joseph Sumner, whose several advertisements will be found in their proper corner of this paper, have really the most splendid stocks of Goods we have ever seen brought to this market. Our country friends would do well to give them a call when they come to town, if they wish to be pleased, in Goods and prices. We cannot say positively, whether any others of our merchants have received new Goods this Fall.

MR. CALHOUN ON DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A gentleman of this town some time since addressed a letter to Mr CALHOUN, stating that his friends in this section of country, were declaring that he favored the doctrine that Congress has the right to lay discriminating duties—that is, to tax one article of foreign manufacture high, and another low, as the interest or caprice of a majority of Congress may dictate. He also desired Mr. C. to say to him in writing whether or no he entertained such views; and the following is the frank, manly answer. We well knew Mr. CALHOUN was opposed to this insidious doctrine of discrimination: But here is his letter:

FORT HILL, Sept. 21, 1843.

DEAR SIR: You are right in reference to my opinions on the Tariff. I deny the right of imposing any duties but for revenue, or to make any *discrimination* but on revenue principles. I also deny the right of raising revenue, but for the Constitutional and economical objects of the Government.

I have recently expressed the same opinions in answer to a letter from Louisiana, that I see has been published. You will find them fully and strongly expressed in my speeches, of which a volume has been recently published by the Harpers in N. York.

With great respect,
I am &c., &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Special Term.—We understand that Judge *Battle*, failing to clear the Docket at the recent two weeks' Term of Anson Superior Court, has ordered a Special Court for that County, to be holden on the 1st Monday in December next.

At a recent public meeting in Warren County, in this State, the friends of Van Buren and Calhoun divided on two sets of Resolutions, and counting the votes, there were for Van Buren 102, for Calhoun 75. The Van Buren resolutions were advocated by Messrs. W. N. Edwards, M. T. Hawkins, and Wm. Eaton, Jr., and those for Calhoun, by Dr. P. C. Pope, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, and Wm. G. Jones.

Wisconsin.—Gov. *Doty* of Wisconsin, has issued his proclamation, ordering a vote to be taken of the people of the Territory, as to whether they will call a Convention to ask admittance into the Union as a State. He says they have the requisite population (60, 000.) to entitle them to admission.

Georgia.—The Election for Governor and members of the legislature, came of in Georgia on the 2d instant. Some returns may be expected in our next.

The friends of Irish Repeal in this country, held a National Convention in New York on the 24th September. An address to the people of the United States was adopted, and a good many speeches made. Robert Tyler, son of the President, presided over the Convention.

THE MARKETS.

Cheraw, S. C., Oct. 3—. Bacon 7 a 7½; Bagging 18 a 22; Bale Rope 10 a 12; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5½ a 8; Corn 40 a 50; Flour $4 a 4 25; Lard 7 a 7½; Molasses 33 a 37½; Brown Sugar 8 a 10; Salt, per sack, $2 12½; a 2 25.—

Remarks of the Gazette: "*Cotton.*—There has been a good demand during the past week, at prices rather better than our previous quotations. Yesterday, however, later intelligence was received from New York, which represents the demand in that market as slacking off, and private intelligence from Charleston being likewise unfavorable, a corresponding feeling is manifested here. From Alabama, the accounts of the growing crop are more favorable to a large yield, and the planters are hastening forward their Cotton in order to take advantage of the present prices, fearing a reaction.

Since our last, about 300 bales have changed hands, at prices ranging from 5½ to 8¼—a fine lot would bring 8 3-8—principal sales from 7½ to 8¼.

Bacon.—There has been very little in the market during the past week. The supply of Western is very large—of North Carolina it is about equal to the demand

Flour.—Was selling yesterday, from waggons, at $4 25, although one holder refused that price, and left in search of a better market. The stock on hand is quite large, and sales not brisk.

Corn.—We have reduced our quotations—old will still bring about 50 cents, while new is selling at from 40 to 45.

Extract of a letter received in Cheraw, dated

LIVERPOOL, 2d Sept., 1843.

Since our Circular of 19th ult. by last steamer, the weather has for the most part been extensively favorable for the harvest, and that question, so far as it can influence trade, may be considered satisfactorily settled. More than one-half the crop must be already well secured, and although bad weather hereafter might injure the quality of the grain in some of the backward districts, there can no longer, we believe, be a reasonable doubt of the harvest proving ample in quantity. This has a salutary influence on trade, both with us and in the manufacturing districts.

The good demand for cotton noticed in our last, continued during the succeeding ten days, with some further improvement in prices, and the market again received a fresh impulse on the 29th ult., from the accounts by the Acadia Steamer with more unfavorable representations of the prospects of the American Crop, since when, the business has been unusually extensive, including large speculative operations, and at higher prices, the advance being now ¼d. per lb. on the rates current at the departure of the last steamer, 19th ult. The sales for the week ended 25th ult., were 48,610 bales, of which 17,000 were on speculation, and 1,200 for export, and for the week ending last evening the business amounted to 63,130 bales. 13,120 were Upland at 3¾ a [illegible]. We now quote Upland 3¾ a 5⅜, Fair 4¾. The import into Liverpool since the 1st January amounts to 1,382,000, against 993,000 to the same season; the supply from the United States 000, being an increase of 392,000 bales. in this port is estimated at 870,000 576,000 last season at same period. American is about 675,000, or 260,0 then was.

Since the above was written [illegible] ing, 2d inst., the demand for [illegible] ratively, and certain the [illegible] quite limited [illegible] bales, [illegible] sales, speculators [illegible] two days. We [illegible] change, if the previous operat[illegible] ed, and as holders do not press sales beyond the demand, prices appear steady, though there must always be a difference in the rates between a brisk and quiet market and a turn in favor of buyers.—The future course of the market must depend greatly on the subsequent accounts of the American crop. The weather continues extremely favorable for the harvest.

Camden, October 4.—Bacon 6 a 9; Bale Rope, 10 a 12½; Bagging 19 a 22; Coffee 11 a 15; Corn 45 a 50; Cotton 7 a 8¼; Flour $5 a 5 50; Molasses 28 a 33 1-3; Sugar 6 a 12; Salt, per sack, $2 a 2 25; Rice, per bushel, $3 a 3 50.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4.

Bacon 6¼ a 7½; Butter 10 a 15; Coffee 9 a 10; Cotton 7½ a 7 5-8; Corn 45 a 50; Flour $4 25 a 4 75; Lard 8 a 10; Flaxseed 80 a 90; Molasses 23 a 28; Sugar 8 a 10; Salt, per sack, $2 25 a 2 50; Tallow 12½.

Columbia, Oct. 5.

"Cotton continues (says the Temperance Advocate,) to come in freely. We quote new Cotton 8 a 9¾; old 6¼ cents. Corn 43 a 50."

Charleston, Oct. 4.

The cotton market is dull and prices have declined a little since last week. Prices now range 6¼ to 9 cents—the latter price could be had for a superior article only.

The Repealers in Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has published a declaration of the objects aimed at in the present agitation in Ireland. If the following, from a New York paper, is a correct synopsis of those objects, we would give but little to aid such a cause; for it is only to transfer the tyranny of a titled nobility and aristocratic oppression from England to Ireland. The pure principles of civil and religious liberty seem not to be sought after in the remotest degree. It will be monstrous, if the blood of the noble-hearted Irish should be shed in such a cause:

"The proposed arrangement of the Repealers of Ireland has been published. It is proposed that the University of Dublin shall send two members to the Irish Parliament; Limerick and Belfast, having respectfully 50,000 inhabitants, to have four members each. Cork, having more than 100,000, to send five; Galway, and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectfully 20,000, to send three each; other towns, having about 7,000, to send two each; and the forty-nine other towns next highest in the ratio of population to send one each. The right of voting to be what is called 'house-hold suffrage,' requiring six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not. Mode of voting, by ballot. The monarch *de facto* of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be Monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation."

Sixty-four of the seventy-nine Counties in Ohio, have in public meetings expressed their preference for Mr. Van Buren as the next democratic candidate for President.

A large democratic meeting in Marion county, Indiana, have nominated Gen. Cass as their favorite candidate for President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will celebrate its annual meeting on the last Thursday in November next, with a FAIR, to be held in the Town of Charlotte, on that day. Premiums are offered on the following articles:

For the best lot of *Corn* grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	$5 00
For the best lot of *Wheat* grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of artificial *Grass* grown on one acre of land,	5 00

Committee to award Premiums: Andrew Springs, Lewis Dinkins, Thomas L. Hutchison, John Walker, Robert I. McDowell.

For the best lot of *Turnips* grown on half an acre of reclaimed land,	$2 00
For the best Treatise on Manuring,	10 00
For the greatest quantity of *Cotton* (by cwt.) grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	5 00

Committee: Stephen Fox, Andrew Grier, Wm. Reid, R. F. Davidson, David T. Caldwell.

For the best *Colt* under one year old,	$2 50
For the best *Colt* over one and under two years old,	2 50
For the best *Mule Colt* under one year old,	2 50
For the best *Mule Colt* over one and under two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best *Milch Cow*,	5 00
For the largest *Hog*,	2 00

Committee: Leroy Springs, Z. A. Grier, Benj. W. Alexander, Isaac S. Alexander, J. W. Hampton.

For the best two horse *Plow*,	$2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of [illegible] pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00

Committee: Joseph W. Ross, James Bigham, F. H. Maxwell, R. D. Alexander, Charles T. Alexander, Sr.

Resolution of Society: That any person not a member of this Society, may compete for any one of the above Premiums, by paying into our Treasury the sum of $5.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MECKLENBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE: The undersigned citizens of Mecklenburg County, duly appreciating the importance, both in a national and individual point of view, of an improved system of Husbandry: sensible of their own deficiency of knowledge in the theory and practice of Rural Economy; persuaded that Agricultural Associations have proved eminently beneficial to other States and Counties; and desirous to procure for themselves and their neighbors the advantages of such institutions, have determined to associate together, and to constitute an Agricultural Society, to be governed by the following Rules and Regulations:

Rule I: The style of this Society shall be "*The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.*"

Rule II: The objects of the Society shall be, to discover [illegible] improvements, to facilitate the collection of [illegible] and designate the best mode of their application [illegible] objects of cultivation; to procure and improvements of husbandry; to collect all new and [illegible] which may be deemed necessary or [illegible] for comfort; to improve the breed of [illegible] or else shall tend to improve the agricultural [illegible] of the county.

The Society shall consist of such citizens of the [illegible] as subscribe the Constitution and pay two dollars [illegible] annual meeting, which shall be the last Thursday in November in every year.

Rule IV: The Officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, a Librarian, and Six Directors, to be appointed as the Society may direct, at the anniversary meeting in each year, and to hold until a new appointment be made: who shall severally perform the duties indicated by their titles, and such other duties as may be required by the occasional orders of the Society.

Rule V: A majority of the thirteen officers shall together constitute a Board of Direction, which shall have power to call extra meetings of the Society, to fill vacant offices, and to do in the recess whatsoever they may suppose requisite to be done before a meeting can be had.

Rule VI: A quorum of the Society may consist of eighteen members; in this count every Officer shall be counted as two.

Rule VII: The regular meetings of the Society shall be held according to adjournment; and in the Village of Charlotte, if not otherwise ordered by the Society.

Rule VIII: All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Rule IX: There shall be a committee appointed for the northern, southern, eastern and western sections of the County respectively, whose duty shall be to inspect the farms in their several sections, and report to Society the farm best managed in all its departments; and for the best managed plantation in each section, a premium shall be adjudged to the owner, conditionally, that he furnish Society with a written account of his system of farming.

Rule X: This Constitution may be altered at the annual meetings of the Society; two-thirds of the members being present, and two-thirds of those present voting for the same.

Rule XI: Any person not a member of this association, by paying into its Treasury the sum of Five Dollars, may compete for any one of the premiums offered by the Society at any of its fairs.

Rule XII: No premium shall be awarded upon any production which the Committee appointed to examine it, shall not deem above ordinary and deserving a premium.

Rule XIII: Absent members shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents, unless an excuse deemed valid by a majority of the members present, be rendered to the next meeting.

The yellow fever is still prevailing very fatally in New Orleans and Mobile. At our latest dates, from 8 to 12 died daily in New Orleans, and from 4 to 6 in Mobile.

There have already been 94 delegates appointed to the democratic national convention—64 of whom are for Mr. Van Buren, 18 for Calhoun, 12 for Johnston.

Some of the leading whig papers at the north propose running John Quincy Adams for President and Henry Clay for Vice President. Come on with *that* ticket, gentlemen.

It has been stated in some of the Ohio whig papers, that Judge McLean says he will not suffer his name used in opposition to Mr. Clay for the Presidency. If such be the Judge's determination, Clay will be the candidate of the whigs.

The New-York *Courier & Enquirer*, the leading federal organ in that City, proposes to support a Calhoun ticket for the legislature, if Mr. C.'s friends will bring out one in opposition to the Van Buren ticket. We hope they will do no such thing, for a coalition with such men as *Webb*, and the other leading whigs of New-York, would ruin any party, or the prospects of any man.

As the Steamer Clipper was leaving her moorings at the Wharf in New Orleans on the 28th ult., one of her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion, killing 28 persons, and wounding 7 others.—Some of the bodies were blown a distance of 300 yards on shore.

Mr. Van Buren has come out in a letter in favor of the Irish Repealers.

Turn about!—Major NOAH, recently the leading friend of Mr. Tyler in New-York, and a leading ciderite in 1840, has come out for Van Buren! What's in the wind?

NEW CALHOUN PAPER.

A Circular has been lately issued in New-York, and a Committee of Free Trade gentlemen have been organized, to solicit subscriptions from persons disposed to contribute means towards starting in that city, as soon as practicable, "a new Commercial and Free Trade paper, with the intention, at the same time, of lending its honest and fair support for the Presidency, to the Candidate whose opinions are well known to be favorable to a liberal Commercial policy."—*South Carolinian.*

The New York *Courier*, a whig paper, says, the extraordinary proceedings of the Syracuse Convention were in accordance with a scheme long since resolved on by Mr. Van Buren's friends, to break up a National Convention, without the responsibility of doing so. That they do not believe he can be elected if nominated by the Convention; and therefore they go for his only chance, *viz:* to get the election to the House of Representatives; believing that the friends of the other candidates will not go into the Convention, under the Syracuse arrangement, and in consequence of the division of the Democratic votes, no one will have a majority in the electoral college.

Of course, we do not endorse this opinion of the *Courier*, but let it go for whatever it may be thought to be worth.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

PROTECTION.

This is one of the hobbies upon which the sapient Editors of the Gazette have mounted; and the way they are laying on the whip and spur to this same old Dobbin is a caution to Clay and the whole whig party. But two more unfortunate riders than these same editors can't be found. In a brilliant and eloquent appeal to the voters of Clarion county to go for this hobby of theirs, they say:

"Since the present tariff has been in operation, the Great Western Iron Works on the Alleghany has furnished the Michigan Central Railroad with several tons of Railroad iron. Without protection, not a pound of this would have been manufactured in this country."

"Well, the Gazette containing the above was hardly dry when we received the Venango Democrat, containing the following:

"The owners of the Great Western Iron Works in Armstrong county, after having expended some two or three hundred thousand dollors, obtained a charter from the State, and to prove their superior strength, gathered around them about 1,100 dependent persons, were obliged to suspend operations a few days since, and, like the Northampton Bank and similar chartered companies, have nothing to meet their liabilities or redeem their hundreds of shinplasters circulating in the vicinity."

State and National favoritism could not give them protection enough to keep them afloat; but comment is unnecessary, as the plain facts of the case show the fallacy of the Gazette's logic.—*Erie (Pa.) Observer.*

The Yankee in Main-Street.—"I calculate I couldn't drive a trade with you to-day," said a true specimen of a Yankee pedlar, as he stood at the door of a merchant in Main-street.

"I calculate you calculate about right, for you [illegible] reply.

"Wal" I guess you needn't get huffy about it.—Now here's a dozen real genuine razor strops, worth two dollars and a half—you may have 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you, I don't want any of your trash; so you had better be going."

"Wal now, I declare! I'll bet you five dollars if you made me an offer for them are strops, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done!" replied the merchant, placing the money in the hands of a bystander. The Yankee deposited the little sum—when the merchant offered him a picayune for the strops.

"They're yourn," said the Yankee, as he quietly fob'd the stakes. "But," he added with great apparent honesty, "I calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want them strops, I'll trade back."

The merchant's countenance brightened. "You are not so bad a chap, after all; here are your strops, give me the money."

"There it is," said the Yankee, as he received the strops and passed over the picayune. "A trade's a trade—and now you're wide awake, in airnest. I guess the next time you trade with that are pic, you'll do a leetle better than to buy razor strops."

Away walked the pedlar with his strops and wager, amid the shouts of the laughing crowd.

St. Louis Aerial.

I reverence a young man, because he may be useful when I am in the dust. *Wesley*

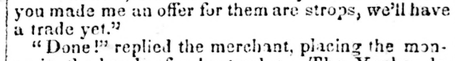
Died,

In Anson county, on the 1st inst., Mr. *Dennis Skelly*, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament his death. He was interred at the Catholic Church in Lincoln county, according to the rites of that denomination.

Mr. J. B. Kerr, and all my other creditors:

YOU will take notice that I have been arrested on a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wm. Kerr, and shall apply at the next Court to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October instant, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. J. J. LEE.

October 9, 1843. 31:::r.



CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

One Square South of the Courthouse.

THE undersigned having leased this establishment, formerly kept by Dr. J. D. Boyd, intends keeping it up as a

PUBLIC HOUSE

in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in this region of Country. No expense or exertions shall be spared to render the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL* just what a House of Entertainment should be. He hopes his friends and the travelling public will give him a call. He is now prepared to receive them. THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4, 1843.

Journal copy 3 weeks.

NEW FIRM

AND

New Goods.

JOSEPH SUMNER & Co., having added to their stock of Tin Ware, Lindsey Cloths, &c., a great variety of other GOODS, lately purchased in New York, the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine them. They are determined to sell low for cash, or to prompt dealers, on short credit. Feathers and Beeswax, at the highest market prices, taken in payment for Goods.

October 10, 1843. 3m:::

FRESH SUPPLY

OF

CHEAP FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Leroy Springs,

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he is now opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a splendid stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

purchased by himself on the most favorable terms. He invites purchasers to give him a call, and see and judge for themselves, as he is determined to sell Goods as cheap for Cash as they can be bought at any other Store in this section of country. His stock embraces the following leading articles:

A GENERAL SELECTION OF



DRY GOODS



OF EVERY VARIETY AND THE LATEST STYLES;

A HEAVY STOCK OF



GROCERIES.



Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cutlery,



CROCKERY, SADDLERY; HATS,



Bonnets, Boots, & Shoes,

and every other article usually found in village stores. Call and buy bargains.

Oct. 10, 1843.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR THE FALL & WINTER TRADE.

ELMS & MARTIN

Are now receiving and opening a very heavy and choice stock of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Selected with great care by one of the firm, in the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and purchased on the most favorable terms. Their stock comprises

DRY GOODS

Of every kind, and the latest and neatest styles;



Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes;



HARDWARE

Queensware, Cutlery, Groceries,

And every other article to be found in this market at any time. They are determined to sell their Goods as low, wholesale or retail, as they can be bought in Western North Carolina; and invite purchasers who desire bargains, to give them a call.

September 29, 1843. 30:::3w.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

R. C. Carson & Co.

Are now receiving and opening, direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a large and handsome assortment of

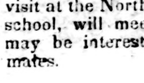
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

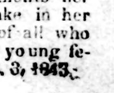
Comprising every variety and description usually kept in a retail establishment. The attention of purchasers is solicited to an examination of our stock, as we feel assured that we can and will sell as low for cash as any other house. Call and you will find the following Goods:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets of every quality and price, Red, White and Green Flannels, Rose, Saddle and Negro Blankets, Ready made Overcoats and Overcoatings. Three hundred pieces of assorted Calicoes. A large and complete assortment of Ladies' Shawls, some of which are rich and beautiful. Rich colored Velvets and Chusans, new articles for Ladies' dresses. Ladies' Velvet Cardinals. Black, colored and Watered Alpaccas, Black and Fancy Mouselin de Lanes, Black Bombazines lower than ever sold in this market. Splendid new style colored Silks, French worked Collars, Fancy Silks and Worsted Handkerchiefs. Cambric, Jaconet and Lawn Muslins, Laces and Insertings. Also a heavy stock of Domestic Goods, such as Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Drillings Tickings, &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF



Gentlemen's new-style Hats & Ladies' Bonnets;



Boots & Shoes,

Of every description;

HARD WARE and CUTLERY, CROCKERY, SADLERY, BAGGING, ROPING, NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

R. C. CARSON, & Co.

Oct. 3, 1843. 30:::r.

Journal copy.

Notice.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale, *on Wednesday, the 15th November next*, at the late residence of John Tye, dec'd., (in Union Co., Crooked Creek:)

Three very Likely Young Negroes;

(VIZ:)

a BOY 13 or 14 years old; a GIRL 11 or 12, and a boy about 10. There will be a credit of ten or twelve months given by making the money sure.

J. WENTZ, P. CONDER, } Adm'rs.

Oct. 3, 1843. 31:::3

Charlotte Female Academy.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of the *Charlotte Female Academy*, will be resumed as early in the month of October, as it may be in her power to return from New York, of which the earliest possible notice will be given in the public papers. She trusts that the improvements her visit at the North will enable her to make in her school, will meet the high approbation of all who may be interested in the Education of young females. [Oct. 3, 1843.



POETRY.

SONG.

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

O! sing to me one song of thine,
One song before we part;
That I may bear away with me
Its music in my heart.
Let it be a gentle one,
A song of early joy,
Such as a fair-haired maiden sings
To win her much-loved boy.

O! sing to me the song I heard,
The other day, at noon,
When it came to me like a warbling bird,
And ceased as short and soon.
Bashfully that song was still,
For I started from out the trees;
So the bird is hush, when the bramble bush
Stirs with the passing breeze.

Turn not so tearfully away—
I cannot bear to part,
With any thing but hope and joy
In the swelling of my heart.
Look up to me with laughing eyes—
We shall meet again, ere long;
And then the greeting I shall have,
Will be thy gentle song.

To sing to me that song of joy,
That song of summer bowers,
Murmuring like the soft warm breath
Of a south wind over flowers.
I will kiss thee as thou warblest on,
My token as I part,
And so will bear away with me
The music in my heart.

TO A FRIEND ON HER MARRIAGE.

Far from the home of thy young days,
Thy lot calls thee;
Far from the looks of love that circled round
Thy infancy.

Thou giv'st up thy unstained heart,
A priceless dower;
Its treasures lavish as summer clouds
Their fulness pour.

Thy smile shall fill thy husband's home
With sunlike rays;
And on that virgin brow shall light
The matron's grace.

The thought of duties well performed
Shall wing thine hours;
And new affections in thy heart
Shall spring like flowers.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

John M. Morrison
vs.
G. C. & Henry Carville, and F. & Robert Folger.

LAND LEVY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, G. C. Carville, Henry Carville, Frederick Folger, and Robert Folger are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for Mecklenburg county at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against them, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Witness, C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of July, 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., c. c. c.

Printer's Fee, $5 60.] 28-6w

Pocket-book Stolen.

$20 Reward.

ON the night of the 25th inst., while encamped on the main road four miles north of Charlotte some person stole from his pocket while a sleep, the subscriber's pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, (the kind of bills not recollected) and some papers—among them, two notes on H. T. Sloan, one for about $24, and the other for about $6; a note on Wilson Kennedy for about $65, all of recent date, and several other notes and papers not recollected. The public are cautioned not to trade for any of said notes and papers, and I will give a Reward of $20 for the recovery of the Pocket-Book and papers, with information sufficient to apprehend and convict the thief. Information may be given to the editor of the Jeffersonian.

ELIAS TURNER.

August 27, 1843. 26...F

Notice
TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed at the July term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Union, will receive Sealed Proposals for building



A COURT-HOUSE



in the Town of Monroe, till the 20th day of November next. The building to be fifty feet by forty, two stories high; to be based on rock one foot below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be built of wood of good quality.—The basement story to have a passage eight feet wide through the centre of the entire building, each side of which to be divided into three offices and stair case. The second story to be twelve feet in the pitch, to be divided into a Court Room and two Jury Rooms. It is desirable that the House should be built and finished according to the most modern and plain style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper and vary the estimate accordingly. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the committee at Oakville, Union co., N. C., post paid. The Committee will decide within fifteen days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

A. STEVENS, } Chair'n.
S. P. STEWART, }
W. HAMILTON, } C'mmittee
WM. WILSON, }
M. AUSTIN, }
R. RODGERS, }

Oakville, Sept. 6, 1843. 27-St.

Law School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Law School in the Town of Charlotte, on the 1st of July next His whole time (when off his circuit) will be devoted to the instruction of Students.

WILL: J. ALELANDER.

June 20, 1843. 17...F

MONEY LOST.

THE following bank bills were lost in transmission by mail, recently, between South Point, N. C., and Yorkville, S. C.

One twenty dollar bill on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, No. 379, dated November 26, 1832.

One twenty dollar bill on the bank of Charleston, No. 20.

One ten dollar bill, on the Bank of Georgetown, No. 929.

Any person finding any of the above-described bills will please keep them, and inform me of the fact, so I can ascertain from whom they were received. I will reward the finder of the money in a suitable manner, if addressed at South Point, Lincoln county, N. C. LEANDER SMITH.

Sept 23, 1843. 28-3m.

RUNAWAY—$60 *Reward.*



ELOPED from the subscribers, on the night of the 22d instant, two negroes—LYTTLETON, about 28 years old, a large black man, about 6 feet high, has rather a down-cast look when spoken to. He was well dressed when he left. Also, EMILY, a black girl, went with Lyttleton. Emily is a smart girl, of delicate form, about 17 years old, and was also well dressed when she left. They will doubtless endeavor to get to Ohio, or Illinois, or some other free State, and probably after they reach Asheville, N. C., will travel in day-light. Fifty dollars will be given for Lyttleton and ten dollars for Emily, if taken up and lodged in Jail, so that we get them again. Information may be directed to Bellair, Lancaster District, S. C.



MARGARET HAGINS,
JOSEPH HAGINS.

August 25, 1843. 25-F

Mountain Beef.



THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council of Ashe county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his county affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

August 27, 1843. 25::::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7::::F

Book-Bindery, and Blank-Book Manufactory,
LINCOLN PAPER-MILL, N. C.

G. & D. MOSTELLER

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the above business at their Paper Mill four miles from Lincolnton, where they have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Blank Books in a great variety of Rulings and Bindings. County Clerk's Books, ruled and bound to any pattern. Old Books, Pamphlets, Music, and Law Books, Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, &c., bound in plain and elegant bindings.

☞ Orders for Books or Books to bind, left with Mr. Robert G. Allison, Merchant, Charlotte, (who has constantly on hand an assortment of Blank Books from the Bindery,) will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 4th, 1843. 27-9w



COPARTNERSHIP

DRS. P. C. CALDWELL and THOMAS HARRIS, have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine under the firm of Caldwell & Harris, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. They return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them during their long practice in this community, and hope, by prompt and untiring attention to practice in all the branches of their profession, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor. [Charlotte, May 16—12F

A. BETHUNE



WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

He still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 108...F

TO THE TRAVELLING



Public.



THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 18::::F

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, conside ring them generally a mere catchpenny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section; my neighbors having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last fifteen years with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen: as a remedy, I have tried Brandreth's and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable, yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE, FEVER AND AGUE
AND ANTI-FEVER
PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever; the treatment of Billious Fever. Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer, & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Rabe.

Sept. 1843. 28-

Thomas Trotter



WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19::::F

TARIFF OF FREIGHTS
ON THE
SOUTH-CAROLINA RAIL-ROADS,
FROM CHARLESTON TO *Columbia. Hamburg.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salt per Sack, not exceeding 4 bushels.	40	40
Dry Goods, Shoes, Saddlery, boxes Furniture, Hats, Bonnets, and all measurement goods, per cubic foot.	12½	12½
Bacon, Bagging, Beeswax, Confectionary, Coffee, Copper, Drugs, Glass, Hides, Hardware, Lard, Butter, Leather, Molasses in Barrels, Mill and Grind stones, Oil, paints, Rope, Rice, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, Tin, and all other articles by weight, - - per 100 lbs.	25	25
Hogsheads of Molasses and Oil, - - per 100 lbs.	40	
Do. do. if at risk of Shippers, - per 100 lbs.	25	40
Hogsheads and Pipes of Liquor, not exceeding 120 gallons, -	3 00	0 3 0
Quarter Casks and Barrels of Liquor, Beef, and Pork, Tongues and Fish, - - - - each,	75	57 52
Half Barrels, do do do - - - - - "	50	50
Kegs of Liquor not exceeding 5 gallons, "	25	25
do do do 10 gallons "	50	50
Demijohns, Jars and Jugs, not exceeding 2 gallons, "	25	
Do do do do 5 gallons "	75	25
Carboys of Vitriol, "	25	75
Barrels of Beets, Bread, Crackers, Flour, Potatoes, Fruit, Oysters, Onions and Ice, and all light barrels, - - "	50	1 1 25
Half Barrels. do do do do - - - - "	37½	50
Barrels of Lime, by the Car load, - - - - "	50	37½
do do less quantity "	75	5
Smiths' Bellows, - - - "	1 50	87
Buckets and Tubs in nests. - "	50	1 0
Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Brooms, - - - per doz.	37½	05
Chairs, - - - - "	3 00	37½
Rocking Chairs, - - - each,	75	3 00
Cotton Gins, Fans and Mills, - "	3 50	75
Straw Cutters, - - - "	1 50	3 50
Ploughs and Wheel-Barrows, - "	50	1 50
Collars, - - - per doz	75	50
Close Carriages, and Stage Coaches, - - - - each,	15 00	75
Barouches and Phætons, - - "	10 00	15 00
Buggies and Wagons, - - "	7 50	10 00
Gigs, Sulkies, and common Jersey Wagons or Carryalls, - "	5 00	7 50
Specie, per 1,000 Dollars, - "	1 00	5 00
All small Packages, - - "	25	1 00
DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		25
Cotton in round and square bales, at present rate per hundred lbs. (subject to variation by bale or by weight,)	25	
Cotton Yarns, Cotton Fabrics, and Indigo, - - - per 100 lbs.	25	25
Grain, Oats, Bran, Rice Flour, in sacks, - per bush.	8	25 8
Corn Meal, Grist, Peas, Beans, Groundnuts, - "	10	10
Wheat, Rye, and Grass Seeds, - - - "	12½	12½
Hay, Blades, and Straw in bales, - - - - per 100 lbs. (if sent by ton or car load, as may be agreed upon, the owners loading and unloading.)	20	20
A single Horse, Mule, Ox, or Cow, - - - - each,	10 00	10 00
Two do do do - - "	7 50	7 50
Three do do do - - "	6 00	6 00
Four do do do - -	5 00	5 00
Live Sheep and Goats, each (by car load,) - -	50	50
Lambs, Kids and Pigs, do do - - -	37½	37½
Calves, do - - -	1 00	1 00
Hogs, - - - per 100 lbs.	40	40
One or more of the above, if boxed, by measurement, Per Passenger Train, - - - per foot.	12½	12½
Larger quantities of live stock, will be taken by weight; by the head, or Car, as may be agreed on by Superintendant of Transportation.		
Geese and Turkies in coops, - per head,	10	10
Ducks and Fowls do - "	3	3
Eggs per dozen, in Boxes, Baskets or Tubs, - - -	2	2
Fruit and Vegetables, dried Peaches and Apples, - per bbl.	50	50
In smaller quantities in Boxes, Baskets, &c. pro rata, no Box or Basket less, - - - - -	25	25
Dogs in Baggage Car, whole distance, - - each.	1 00	1 00
Dogs, do 50 miles - "	50	50
Dogs, do 25 " - "	25	25

MARL per bushel, for first 10 miles 5 cents; 1 cent for every 10 miles additional.

BRICKS per thousand, for first 10 miles $2, and 50 cents for every 10 miles additional.

WOOD per cord, $1 for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for every 10 miles additional.

SPOKES and STAVES $1 50 cents per 1,000 for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for every 10 miles additional.

SHINGLES 75 cents " " " "

LUMBER, $1 50 per thousand for first 10 miles, and 25 cents for each additional 10 miles.

To be loaded and unloaded by the owners.

The rate of Freight between Columbia and Hamburg, will be as above, and to all intermediate stations between Branchville, and Columbia, and Hamburg, where the present freight exceeds, it shall be reduced to the rate specified as above.

The Company does not engage to notify Consignees of the arrival of Goods and Produce. They are considered as delivered when they have reached the Depot—but if not taken away, will be stored at the Depot at the risk of the owner.

Goods, Wares, Produce and Merchandize, consigned to the Company's Agent in Charleston, will be forwarded and shipped to any place of destination free of Commissions—the same, if intended for the interior of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, unless otherwise directed, will be despatched by the first wagons offering for the place to which the Goods may be consigned. If destined for the Georgia Rail-Road, they will be sent to the Depot in Augusta immediately; provision being made in all the above cases, for the payment of Freight and expenses on the Road, to the Agent in Charleston or to the Company's Agent at the Depot by whom the goods are forwarded.

☞ *Merchandize and Produce for transportation is received daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the Depots at Charleston, Columbia and Hamburg, and at all the intemediate stations.*

JOHN KING, JUNR., *Agent.*

July 18 1843. 20...3m

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. LIN's signature, thus:] *Doctor O'Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get COMSTOCK's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM
OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's
EXPECTORANT
will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.
COUGHS & COLDS
taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.
All the above articles sold by B. OATES
Charlotte, N. C.

POSTSCRIPT

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and promptly excuted at the "Jeffersonian" Office.